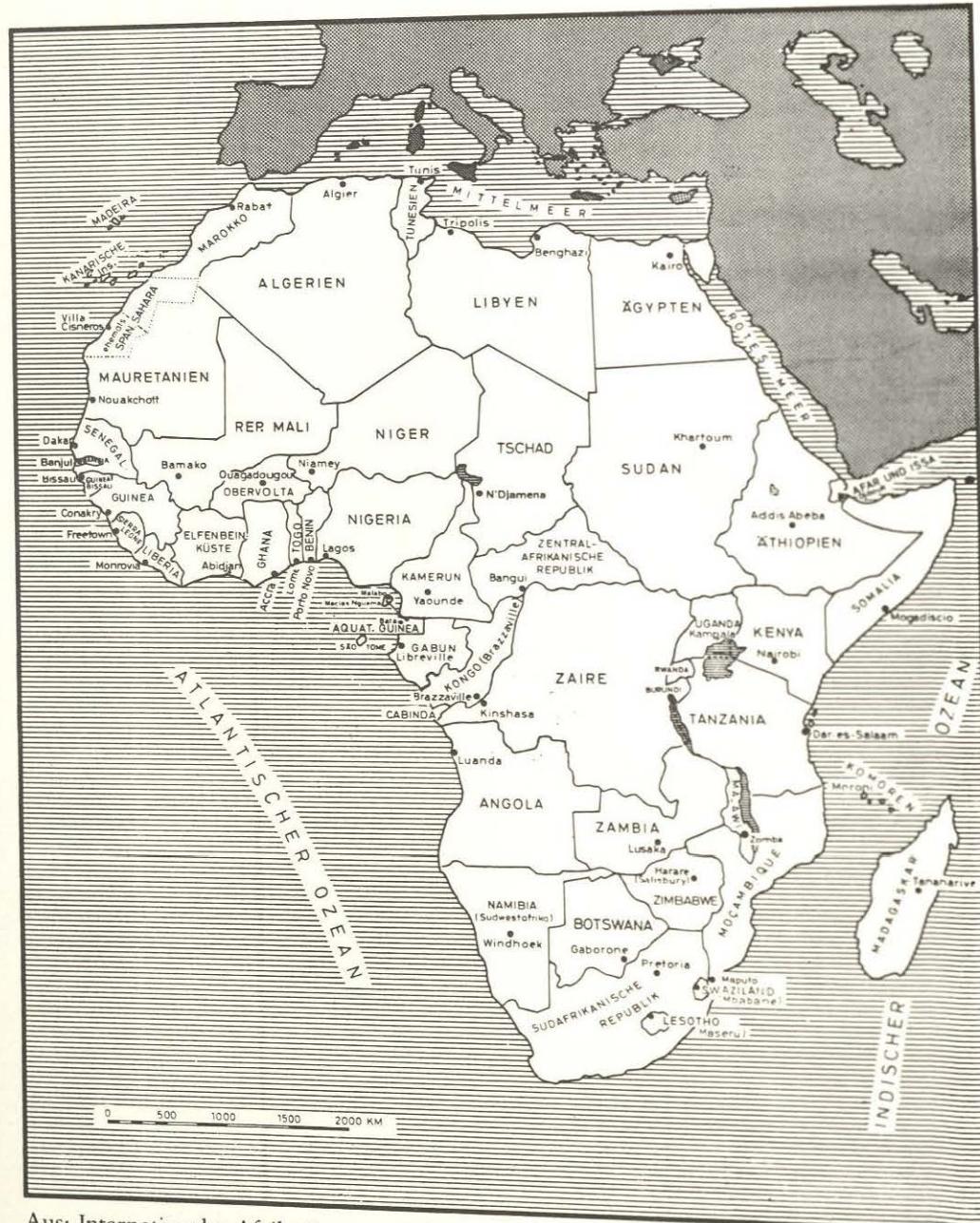


## AFRIKA



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# BIBLIOGRAPHY OF AFRICAN LANGUAGES

BIBLIOGRAPHIE AFRIKANISCHER SPRACHEN  
BIBLIOGRAPHIE DES LANGUES AFRICAINES  
БИБЛИОГРАФИЯ АФРИКАНСКИХ ЯЗИКОВ

Edited by Wilma Meier

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Bibliography of African languages = Bibliographie afrikanischer Sprachen / ed. by Wilma Meier. - Wiesbaden : Harrassowitz, 1984.  
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## P R E F A C E

In 1980, Mrs. Wilma Meier told me for the first time about her plan to compile a bibliography of works and articles on African linguistics which should be as comprehensive as possible. I encouraged her very much and promised her every support, although, deep in my heart. I had some doubts whether, in these days, a single person could still accomplish a tremendous task. The discipline of African linguistics has ramified so widely that even the professional africanist finds it difficult to overlook the wealth of scientific literature which has been accumulated in the past. Everyone who ever had to enter a new linguistic field in Africa or who only wanted to learn about the state of knowledge achieved in a particular African language or dialectal region, has experienced himself of herself the tedious and time consuming undertaking of tracing the relevant literature. Scholars from neighbouring disciplines or beginners are often completely lost at this task. With the appearance of this bibliography the access even to the remote sub-branches of African linguistics has become comparatively easy.

More than 14 000 titles and articles published up to 1980, written by over 4 000 authors, have meticulously been entered into this book. Its user will find it particularly helpful that the titles have not only been arranged in the order of the authors' names, but also listed under the languages to which they contribute. In order to inform the user about the nature and particularities of the titles beyond their wording, Mrs. Meier has added the language names the code numbers of the genetic classification following Fivaz/Scott (1977) and special logograms defined in an extra list, referring to the contents of the books and articles. Apart from having recorded the development after the publication of the Africa Bibliography Series, the last comprehensive bibliography in our discipline since 1960, this bibliography also fills some old lacunae in our knowledge in so far as the compiler has made a special effort to include the literature published by Eastern European authors.

For the benefit of this bibliography, Mrs. Meier corresponded with scholars and librarians all over the world. Many books and articles were ordered through the Inter-Library Loan System of the German scientific libraries in order to verify the exact

titles. Mrs. Meier visited most of the European centres of African linguistic studies. These journeys lead her to places like Cologne, Frankfurt, Hamburg, Leningrad, London, Malta, Moskow and Munich. At these occasions many colleagues made her personal acquaintance and were impressed by her zeal and expertness. Mrs. Meier brought in not only her professional knowledge as a former librarian of the University of Bremen, but also tried to increase her knowledge on African languages and linguistics by following relevant courses offered at the universities of Bremen and Hamburg.

By its nature, this bibliography addresses itself first of all to institutions dealing with African languages and linguistics, as well as to university libraries. However, in the private libraries of africanistic scholars and teachers too, it will find its place as a frequently consulted adviser. Already today we may say that Mrs. Wilma Meier successfully created a standard work of African linguistics which will preserve its validity and actuality for many years to come. For this, the scholarly world engaged in the study of African languages ows her great respect and gratitude.

Cologne, November 1983

Wilhelm J.G. Möhlig  
Professor of Africanistics  
at the University of Cologne

## INTRODUCTION

This bibliography of African Languages contains titles concerning the structure of individual Languages as well as works dealing with the history, classification and geographical spread of linguistic phenomena, and the development of national and standard languages.

Comprehensiveness was given top priority in the compilation of this bibliography. As Professor M.A. Bryan put it in: *The Bantu Languages of Africa* (1959): "Complete as far as possible."

As well as the works of scientists and scientific institutions the first translations of theological writings (e.g.): Potken, Johann: *Psalterium, Hebraicae, Gracae, Aethiopicae et Latinae*, Rome 1513) and the reports of early seafarers such as Leo Africanus, Olfert Dapper etc., have also been included, as have the language publications of missionaries and missionary societies, which constituted a considerable proportion of early research into African languages, and works written by civil servants and doctors serving colonial administrations. The period covered extends from the early 16th century and ends in the year 1980. The works of approximately 4000 authors are included; around 2000 African languages and dialects are listed in the language index.

The names of the authors are given in alphabetical order. Cyrillic names have been romanized according to the Transcription Table No.4. Titles of nobility have been disregarded unless they can be considered as an integral part of the name: e.g. CONTI ROSSINI, Carlo.

Contrary to the "Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules" and the rules of the IFLA (International Federation of Library Associations), no account has been taken of the place of origin of the authors, in order to simplify the placing of the authors' names. In general, German propositions (von, van) the Romance article and equivalent compounds are given before the name: for example: Van Bulck, Van der Merve, Le Coeur, Du Plessis, Del Oro; the French preposition de, however, is given after the name.

Insofar as they are known, biographical data about the authors, including information about where they worked is entered in the column on the right. The years in which an author's work first

appeared are given in the column on the left in chronological order. If no information about the first edition is available, the number of the later edition is given in parenthesis after the date of its publication. For example: 1938(2). Further editions are noted at the end of the title, then follows the language code number between two dashes.

Examples:

1) Monographs: Author: LESLAU, Wolf:  
Title: 1941 Documents Tigrigna  
Series: (Coll.Ling.Soc.(Paris);48)  
Publisher: Paris: Klincksieck. 388 pp.  
Code-No. -41B13-

2) Articles contributed to journals:

Author: LESLAU, Wolf:  
Title: 1969 Towards a classification of  
the Gurage dialects.  
Journal: J SEMIT STUD  
Number: 14  
Pages: 96-109  
Code-No. -41B22-

If pagination of the yearbook is continuous, the number of the individual issue is not noted. Thus: 14:96-109 and not 14,3:96-109.

3) Congresses: Author: LESLAU, Wolf:  
Title: 1970 Classification of the Semitic  
languages of Ethiopia.  
Congress: INT CONF ON ETHIOP STUD (3)  
PROC. Addis Abeba 1966.  
Publisher: Addis Abeba: Inst.of Ethiopian  
Studies, Haile Selassie Univ.  
2:5-22.  
Code-No. -41B-

4) Articles included in Anthologies:

Author: LESLAU, Wolf:  
Title: 1970 Ethiopic and South Arabic.  
Anthology: CURRENT TRENDS IN LING (CTL)  
Number: 6  
Pages: 467-527.

Articles in commemorative volumes are described as such, in order to eliminate errors and achieve consistency in the placing. By way of identification they are marked with the letters "FS" (Festschrift), the name of the person commemorated, the place of publication and the number of pages containing in the article. The full title of a commemorative publication is to be found under the name of the person commemorated.

Example: JUNGRAITHMAYR,Herrmann:  
196. Der Applikativ- oder Zielstamm im Ron.  
FS Ernst Dammann. Stuttgart pp 89-93.

but: DAMMANN, Ernst:  
1969. Kalima na Dini. Wort und Religion.  
Studien zur Afrikanistik, Missionswissenschaft und Religionswissenschaft. Ernst  
Dammann zum 65. Geburtstag. Eds. H.J.Greschat und H. Jungraithmayr. Stuttgart: Evang.Verl.  
Anst. 284 pp.

The Language Index is divided into two parts, one in alphabetical order of languages and authors, with year of publication and the abbreviated Subject Heading, the other in alphabetical order of languages, chronological order of the years of publication with the names of the authors and abbreviated Subject Heading.

The names of the languages are used as adopted by Fivaz/Scott (1977). This is the most recently published and the most comprehensive genetic classification of African languages. As this classification deals only with the African mainland, I have used David Dalby's classification (1977), which appeared almost at the same time but represents a geographical classification of languages, also for languages such as Afrikaans, Creoles and Pidgins which are not dealt with in Fivaz/Scott.

The names of the languages are noted in alphabetical order and marked with code numbers, data concerning the languages group or language family and the country in which the language is spoken are also given. The year of publication of works about a particular language is mentioned in chronological order, together with the name of the author. The content of the work is indicated by three letters representing a heading or part of a heading, in accordance with the Table of Headings.

If the name of a language has changed in the course of time (e.g. Bedauye to Beja) the Fivaz/Scott spelling has been chosen. If a language is known by two or more names, these are linked by an equal sign: e.g. : FUJA = PEUL = FULFULDE. In this case the reader is referred from one spelling of the language to the other. The dialect of a language, by Fivaz/Scott in Italics, is underlined and at the same time reference is made to the parent language. Languages not named in the title of a work are only included in the language index insofar as they can be assigned to a specific language group. However, languages mentioned in works containing a classification of African languages throughout the entire continent are not listed.

An alphabetical list of journals giving the time and place of publication has been appended. Only well known journals are abbreviated, e.g.: "AuÜ" Afrika und Übersee, Sprachen und Kulturen, Hamburg, "JAL" Journal of African Languages, and "JWAL" Journal of West African Languages. Journals published by organizations have been placed according to the rules of Alphabetical Cataloguing (RAK). For example, the Journal of the American Oriental Society is to be found under: American Oriental Society, Journal. The abbreviation "JAOS" however, remains.

Further abbreviations have been used in accordance with ISO/R4 (DIN 1502 Aug. 1973) and special symbols for African languages in accordance with ISO 646 (DIN 31 625 Dec. 1978).

I am particularly indebted to Professor Dr. Wilhelm J.G. MÖHLIG, of the Institute for African Studies, University of Cologne, who patiently answered my questions about language problems on Africa and assisted me with the preparation of the Table of Headings and the outline of the Language Index.

My thanks are also due to Professor A.N. TUCKER +, to Dr. David DALBY and Miss M.A. BRYAN of the School of Oriental and African Studies at the University of London for the ready support I received from them in London.

I should also like to thank the director of the Institute of African Studies, University of Cologne, Professor Dr. Bernd HEINE, for the kind way in which he placed the Institute's library facilities at my disposal.

Also would I like to thank the director of the Institute of African Languages and Cultures of the University of Hamburg, Professor Dr. Ludwig GERHARDT, for his detailed advice and his generosity in allowing me full access to the Institute. I express my gratitude to Professor Dr. Herrmann JUNGRAITHMAYR, of the University of Marburg for his kind assistance during my preliminary exploratory studies.

I am also very indebted to Professor A.A. Žukov, of the Leningrad University, the director of the Biblioteka Vostocnyi Otdel, J.A. KAMENEV, and the nice librarian Margareta for their help to find Russian works in African Languages, not to forget the help of the Information Department of the Saltikov-Ščedrine Biblioteka in Leningrad with the allowance to the access to catalogues and literature.

I am indebted to the Deutsche Forschungsgemeinschaft, who by their financial support made the printing of this book possible.

Special thanks are due to Mr. Armin Hetzer, a specialist of East European Languages, for his reading the whole part of the East European titles, and the translation of the introduction into the Russian language, as well as to Mr. Peter Junick, who read the whole manuscript.

Without the assistance of all my colleagues of the State and University Library of Bremen I could not have finished my work. Their helpfulness greatly lightened the burden of my search. They all have earned my deepest thanks.

Finally I want to thank the publisher Otto Harrassowitz, Wiesbaden, Mr. Dr. Helmut Petzolt, the manager of the publishing house and Mr. Reinhard Friedrich for the lay out.

Summer 1983

Wilma Meier

## II. INDEX OF AFRICAN LANGUAGES

This index is divided into two parts; one in the alphabetical order of the languages, subdivided according to the alphabetical order of the authors with years of publication and Subject Headings; the other in the alphabetical order of the languages arranged according to the years of publication and the names of the authors with the Subject Headings.

As outlined in the introduction the names of the languages are used according to Fivaz/Scott (1977) or according to Dalby, D. (1977) e.g. Afrikaans, Creoles and Pidgins. As to the Malagasy languages, the following dialects have been included: Ankova, Antalaotra, Bara, Betsileo, Betsimisaraka, Bezanozano, Drury, Hianarana, Hova, Mahafaly, Mayotte, Merina, Sakalava, Sihanaka, Taimorana, Taisaka, Talaotra, Tandroy, Tankarana, Tanole, Tansony, Vezo.

Works on Malti - the Maltese language - of Arabic-Semitic origin with Italian influence and similarities with Maghribian idioms - in Roman letters - are also included. But works on Bantu in general and Congo languages without an individual language name have been excluded.